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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L9	L3 and scfv	1	L9
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L6	L3 and single chain antibody	0	L6
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Term: L4 and (antibody or antibodies)

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L6	il 13 receptor or interleukin 13 receptor or il13 receptor	670	L6
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L5	L4 and (antibody or antibodies)	143	L5
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L3	6911530.pn.	1	L3
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L1	6743604.pn.	1	L1

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6743604 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jun 1, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6743604
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6743604 B1

TITLE: Substances and their uses

DATE-ISSUED: June 1, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bonnefoy; Jean-Yves	Sant Julien-en-Genevois			FR
Gauchat; Jean-Fran.cedilla.ois	Geneva			CH

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.52; 435/235.1, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.1, 435/69.7, 435/7.1, 530/300, 530/351, 536/23.1, 536/23.4, 536/23.5, 536/24.3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. D

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L17: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Dec 2, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5693762 A
TITLE: Humanized immunoglobulins

Brief Summary Text (2):
The present invention relates generally to the combination of recombinant DNA and monoclonal antibody technologies for developing novel therapeutic agents and, more particularly, to the production of non-immunogenic antibodies having strong affinity for a predetermined antigen.

Brief Summary Text (4):
The advent of monoclonal antibody technology in the mid 1970's heralded a new age of medicine. For the first time, researchers and clinicians had access to essentially unlimited quantities of uniform antibodies capable of binding to a predetermined antigenic site and having various immunological effector functions. These proteins, known as "monoclonal antibodies" were thought to hold great promise in, e.g., the removal of harmful cells in vivo. Indeed, the clinical value of monoclonal antibodies seemed limitless for this use alone.

Brief Summary Text (5):
Unfortunately, the development of appropriate therapeutic products based on these proteins has been severely hampered by a number of drawbacks inherent in monoclonal antibody production. For example, most monoclonal antibodies are mouse derived, and thus do not fix human complement well. They also lack other important immunoglobulin functional characteristics when used in humans.

Brief Summary Text (6):
Perhaps most importantly, non-human monoclonal antibodies contain substantial stretches of amino acid sequences that will be immunogenic when injected into a human patient. Numerous studies have shown that after injection of a foreign antibody, the immune response mounted by a patient can be quite strong, essentially eliminating the antibody's therapeutic utility after an initial treatment. Moreover, as increasing numbers of different mouse or other antigenic (to humans) monoclonal antibodies can be expected to be developed to treat various diseases, after one or several treatments with any non-human antibodies, subsequent treatments, even for unrelated therapies, can be ineffective or even dangerous in themselves, because of cross-reactivity.

Brief Summary Text (7):
While the production of so called "chimeric antibodies" (e.g., mouse variable regions joined to human constant regions) has proven somewhat successful, a significant immunogenicity problem remains. Moreover, efforts to immortalize human B-cells or generate human hybridomas capable of producing human immunoglobulins against a desired antigen have been generally unsuccessful, particularly with many important human antigens. Most recently, recombinant DNA technology has been utilized to produce immunoglobulins which have human framework regions combined with complementarity determining regions (CDR's) from a donor mouse or rat immunoglobulin (see, e.g., EPO Publication No. 0239400, which is incorporated herein by reference). These new proteins are called "reshaped" or "humanized"

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L15: Entry 1 of 1 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030082586 A1
TITLE: Antibodies having diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, and other uses

Pre-Grant Publication (PGPub) Document Number:
20030082586

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0039] In yet a further aspect, the invention provides substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof, including non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0046] In another aspect, the invention provides non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0052] Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0059] The monoclonal antibodies can be human, humanized, chimeric and/or non-human antibodies.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0360] Completely human antibodies are particularly desirable for therapeutic treatment of human patients. Such antibodies can be produced, for example, using transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing endogenous immunoglobulin heavy and light chains genes, but which can express human heavy and light chain genes. The transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a selected antigen, e.g., all or a portion of a polypeptide of the invention. Monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen can be obtained using conventional hybridoma technology. The human immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA and IgE antibodies. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg and Huszar (1995, Int. Rev. Immunol. 13:65-93). For a detailed discussion of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,625,126; U.S. Pat. No. 5,633,425; U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,825; U.S. Pat. No. 5,661,016; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,545,806. In addition, companies such as Abgenix, Inc. (Freemont, Calif.), can be engaged to provide human antibodies directed against a selected antigen using technology similar to that described above.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0361] Completely human antibodies which recognize a selected epitope can be generated using a technique referred to as "guided selection." In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a murine antibody, is used to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope (Jespers et al., 1994, Bio/technology 12:899-903).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0366] Accordingly, in one aspect, the invention provides substantially purified antibodies or fragment thereof, and non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0372] In another aspect, the invention provides non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, which antibodies or fragments specifically bind with a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0377] (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule, the complement of which hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 9, 10, 33, 34, 38, 39, 46, 47, 54, 55, 59, 60, 81, 82, or 92, or with a cDNA of a clone deposited as ATCC.RTM.) PTA-147, PTA-150, 207230, or PTA-151, under conditions of hybridization of 6.times. SSC (standard saline citrate buffer) at 45.degree. C. and washing in 0.2.times. SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65.degree. C. Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0383] (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule, the complement of which hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 9, 10, 33, 34, 38, 39, 46, 47, 54, 55, 59, 60, 81, 82, or 92, or with a cDNA of a clone deposited as ATCC.RTM. PTA-147, PTA-150, 207230, or PTA-151, under conditions of hybridization of 6.times. SSC (standard saline citrate buffer) at 45.degree. C. and washing in 0.2.times. SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65.degree. C. The monoclonal antibodies can be human, humanized, chimeric and/or non-human antibodies.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0384] The substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof can specifically bind with a signal peptide, a secreted sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane or a cytoplasmic domain cytoplasmic membrane of a polypeptide of the invention. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the substantially purified antibodies or fragments thereof, the non-human antibodies or fragments thereof, and/or the monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, of the invention specifically bind with a secreted sequence or with an extracellular domain of one of INTERCEPT 217, INTERCEPT 297, TANGO 276, TANGO 292, TANGO 325, TANGO 331, and TANGO 332. Preferably, the extracellular domain with which the antibody substance binds has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 6, 14-18, 37, 43, 51, 58, or 63.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0433] For antibodies, the preferred dosage is 0.1 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of body weight (generally 10 mg/kg to 20 mg/kg). If the antibody is to act in the brain, a dosage of 50 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg is usually appropriate. Generally, partially human antibodies and fully human antibodies have a longer half-life within the human body than other antibodies. Accordingly, lower dosages and less frequent administration

is often possible. Modifications such as lipidation can be used to stabilize antibodies and to enhance uptake and tissue penetration (e.g., into the brain). A method for lipidation of antibodies is described by Cruikshank et al. ((1997) J. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology 14:193).

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L16: Entry 1 of 1 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030082586 A1
TITLE: Antibodies having diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, and other uses

Pre-Grant Publication (PGPub) Document Number:
20030082586

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0045] In various embodiments, the substantially purified antibodies of the invention, or fragments thereof, can be human, non-human, chimeric and/or humanized antibodies.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:
[0052] Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0359] Additionally, recombinant antibodies, such as chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies, comprising both human and non-human portions, which can be made using standard recombinant DNA techniques, are within the scope of the invention. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody amino acid sequence are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a constant region derived from a human immunoglobulin. (See, e.g., Cabilly et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; and Boss et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,397). Humanized antibodies are antibody molecules which are obtained from non-human species, which have one or more complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) derived from the non-human species, and which have a framework region derived from a human immunoglobulin molecule. (See, e.g., Queen, U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089). Such chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques known in the art, for example using methods described in PCT Publication No. WO 87/02671; European Patent Application 184,187; European Patent Application 171,496; European Patent Application 173,494; PCT Publication No. WO 86/01533; U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; European Patent Application 125,023; Better et al. (1988) Science 240:1041-1043; Liu et al. (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:3439-3443; Liu et al. (1987) J. Immunol. 139:3521-3526; Sun et al. (1987) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:214-218; Nishimura et al. (1987) Cancer Res. 47:999-1005; Wood et al. (1985) Nature 314:446-449; and Shaw et al. (1988) J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 80:1553-1559); Morrison (1985) Science 229:1202-1207; Oi et al. (1986) Bio/Techniques 4:214; U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539; Jones et al. (1986) Nature 321:552-525; Verhoeyan et al. (1988) Science 239:1534; and Beidler et al. (1988) J. Immunol. 141:4053-4060.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0377] (v) an amino acid sequence which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule, the complement of which hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 9, 10, 33, 34, 38, 39, 46, 47, 54, 55, 59, 60, 81, 82, or 92, or with a cDNA of a clone deposited as ATCC.RTM.) PTA-147, PTA-150, 207230, or PTA-

151, under conditions of hybridization of 6.times. SSC (standard saline citrate buffer) at 45.degree. C. and washing in 0.2.times. SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65.degree. C. Such non-human antibodies can be goat, mouse, sheep, horse, chicken, rabbit, or rat antibodies. Alternatively, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be chimeric and/or humanized antibodies. In addition, the non-human antibodies of the invention can be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies.

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